



ROLE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: A CASE STUDY OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

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Abstract

In order to measure the perception of the respondents this study was carried out. Quantitative research design was applied. Three districts were selected by using the random sampling. 100 respondents were selected. Cronbach's Alpha program ranging from .82 to .81 was recorded. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences was used. Finding of the study reveals that the majority (66%) of respondents having 18 to 40 years of age. Vast majority (87%) of respondent's illiterate. More than half (55%) of respondents married. Majority (89%) of respondents belonged to the combined family system. Majority of respondents agreed that they faced the family constraints in Quetta district. While similar, the majority of respondents were faced with family constraints, the same in Mastung district. However, a similar sort of problem was faced in Pishin district. Therefore, the role of animal husbandry was limited and within boundary in study areas. Based on this study results following recommendations were developed. Credit schemes should be announced by the government for livestock farmers in order to raise their income level. Incentive schemes should be stimulated and upheld based on efficiency by the provincial government for livestock workers at department level.

Keywords: Balochistan, case study, animal husbandry, role



1.1 Overview

Pakistan is an agriculture-based country, whereas the animal husbandry role cannot be denied. Animal husbandry is the major source of livelihoods at both rural and urban level. Vast major of the livestock farmers are engaged in animal husbandry sector ranging between 30 and 35 million (The Encyclopedia of the Nations, 2023).

Punjab and Sindh are the major contributors within terms of animal husbandry sector development and farming activity to a larger extent. Animal husbandry contributing at least 11.7 % to the country GDP in the period of 2020 (Amir, 2020).

During the period of 2020, around fourth-one million are buffaloes, fourth-nine point six million are cattle, seventy-eight point two million are goats, one hundred eight million poultry and thirty point nine million are sheep available in the country (Amir, 2020).

Animal husbandry is the imperative sector which is responsible for supplying the milk and dairy products for consumers, promoting wool exporting at a larger quantity around the world and also a major resource for cooking fuel. On the other hand, national milk production increased 41% (The Encyclopedia of the Nations, 2023). So as to enhanced the domestic milk production, the federal regime has started a wide-ranging animal husbandry expansion package by the help of Asian Development Bank (\$55 million) so that strengthen the artificial breeding services in animal husbandry sector, develop the save and sound abattoirs as well as familiarized the high yielding fodder varieties.

Presently, around 8 million of the livestock-rural household units are engaged in this sector. More than 40% of a family's income is obtained from these sectors. Federal management still pointed out the various weaknesses in this sector. But also focused on economic growth development, poverty alleviation and food security at country level by promoting animal husbandry sector. Now, the federal government has developed public-private partnership initiatives in this sector so as to enable the environment for foreign investors. On the other hand, federal government refining the per-unit animal productivity, animal health improvement, animal management practices, breeding of the animal, providing them safe and sound artificial insemination services, balanced ration of feeding, diseases management and trading of animal national and international level for economic growth as well as food security at rural level.

1.2 Problem statement

Animal husbandry in the province is facing various challenges and issues such as high mortality rates of animals, poorer marketing system and occurrences of various diseases as a result the livelihood option of the farming communities is restricted. On the other hand, the animal husbandry industry remains neglected as a result the socio-economic condition of the farmers remains limited (The Encyclopedia of the Nations, 2023; and (Amir, 2020). Therefore, this research was conducted aiming animal husbandry role as a case study in Balochistan province.

1.3 Objectives of the research



- I. *As an independent variable*: to explore the socio-economic profile of the respondents in the study area.
- II. *As dependent variables*: to measure the family constraints and role of animal husbandry in the study area.
- III. *As policy implications*: to develop solid recommendations for policy makers.

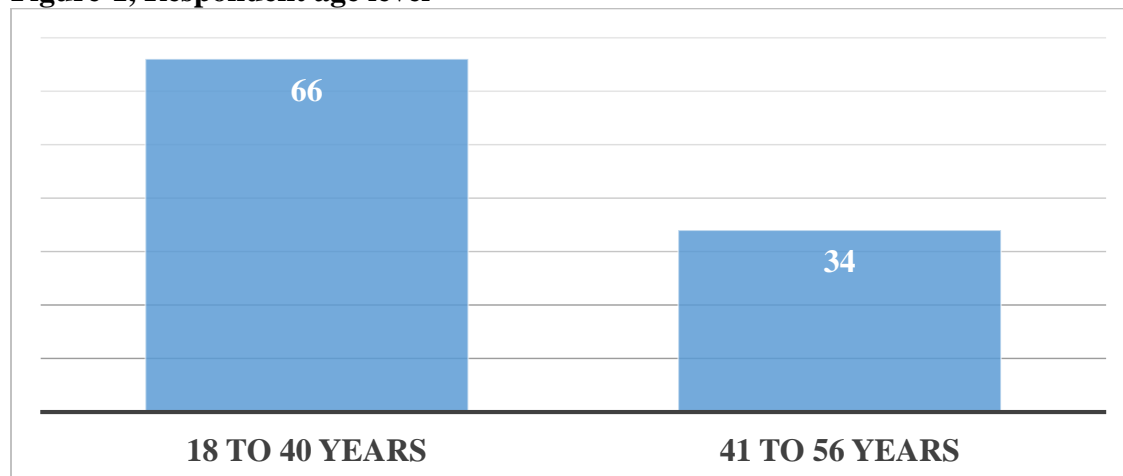
1.4 Study Methodology

Quantitative research design was applied. Mastung, Pishin and Quetta districts were selected. Random sampling was used in this research. 100 respondents selected randomly from these three districts. 33, 33 and 34 respondents were selected from these three districts. Moreover, livestock respondents in this context, were interviewed regarding the role of animal husbandry in selected districts of Balochistan. In this context, a questionnaire was settled for raw data collection at field level (Trochim, 2000). Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table was used regarding “determining the sample size”. Cronbach’s Alpha program ranging from .82 to .81 was recorded. Thus, Cronbach’s Alpha program was suitable (Nunnally 1978; and Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). Variables are two groups such as predictor variable or independent variable (IV) and criterion variable or dependent variable (DV) (Ary et al., 1996). Thus, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences was used for information breakdown (George & Mallery, 2003). Bar chart was used and applied for five-point alpha level (Chi-square Test, 2014; Cohen et al., 2000; and Leedy, 1989).

1.5 Finding

Predictor variable or independent variable (IV) and criterion variable or dependent variable (DV) were applied and used in this research. Information was gathered so as to denote the respondent’s perception about the role of animal husbandry in Balochistan.

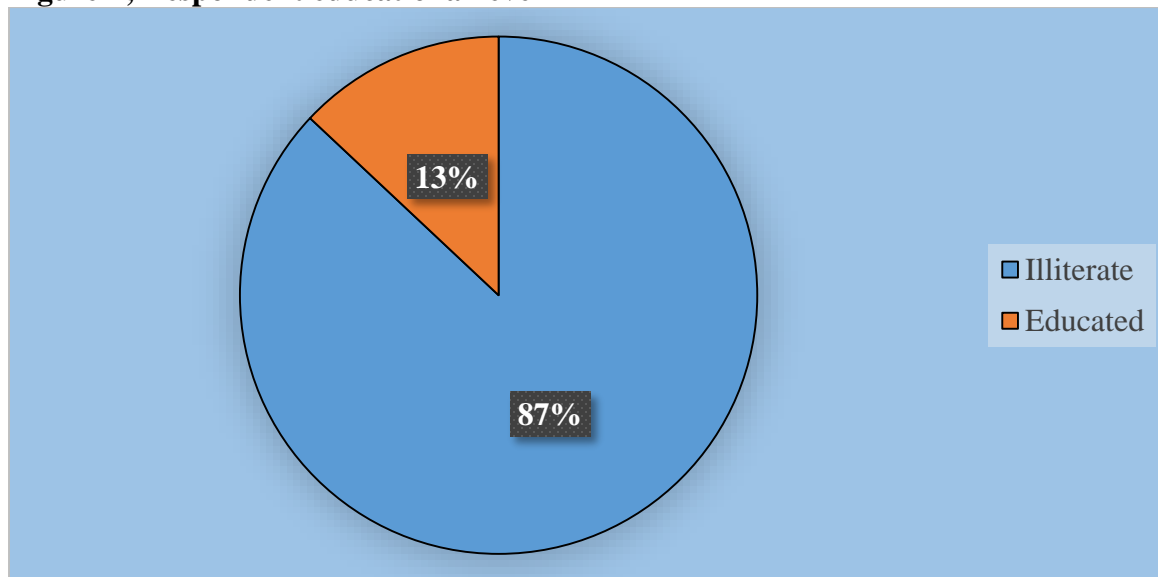
Figure-1, Respondent age level





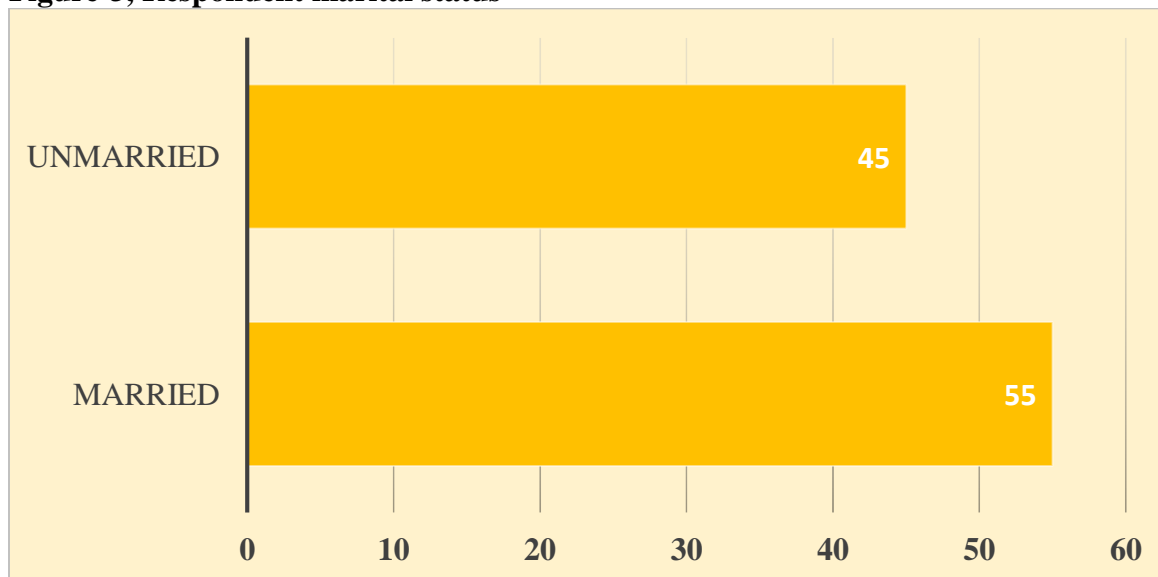
Majority (66%) of respondents having 18 to 40 years of age. While, (34%) of respondents were 41 to 56 years' age (figure-1).

Figure-2, Respondent educational level



Vast majority (87%) of respondent's illiterate as shown in figure-2. While, only (13%) of respondents acquire formal education.

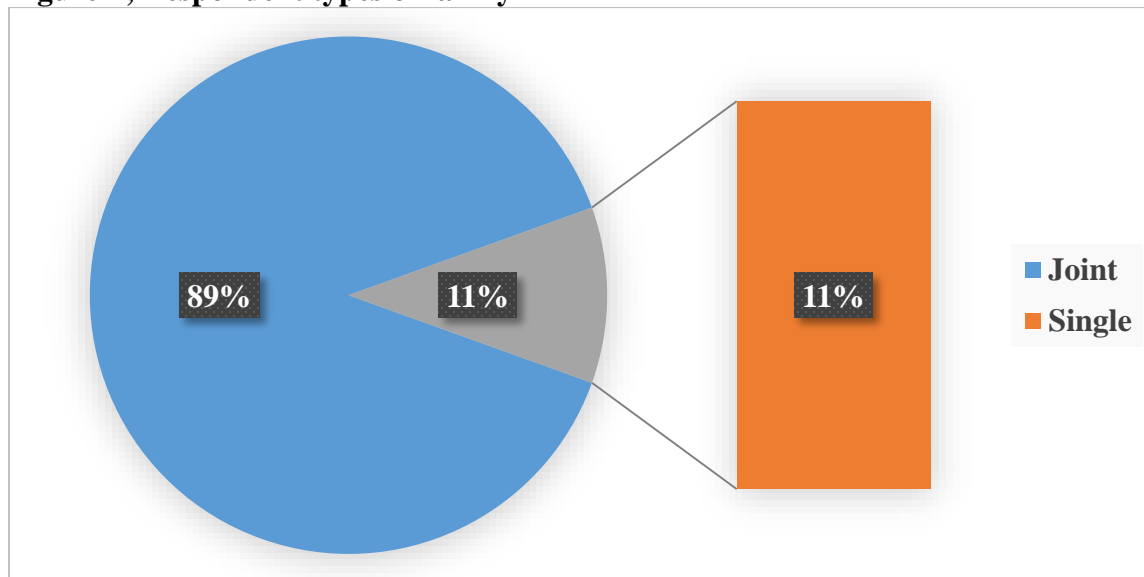
Figure-3, Respondent marital status





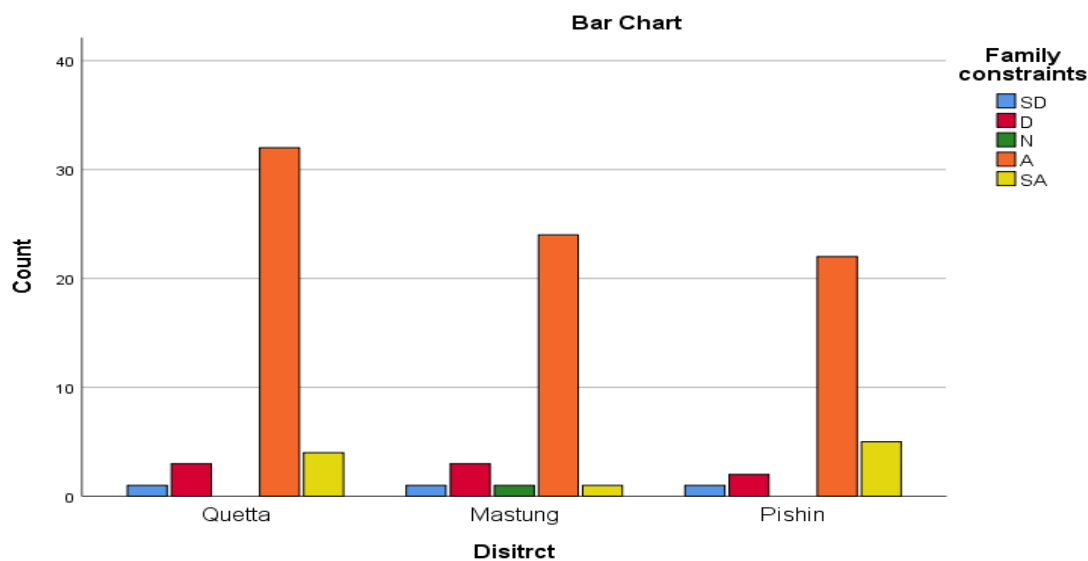
More than half (55%) of respondents married. While, (45%) of respondents were unmarried as shown in figure-3.

Figure-4, Respondent types of family



Majority (89%) of respondents belonged to the combined family system. While, only (11%) of respondents preferred to live alone in study areas (figure-4).

Figure-5, Bar chart regarding family constraints.





Majority of respondents agreed that they faced the family constraints in Quetta district. While similar, the majority of respondents were faced with family constraints, the same in Mastung district. However, a similar sort of problem was faced in Pishin district. Therefore, the role of animal husbandry was limited and within boundary in study areas by using the cross-tabulation (figure-5).

1.6 Conclusions

In order to determine the role of animal husbandry in three selected districts of Balochistan this research was carried out by using SPSS. Therefore, current research was provided and contained considerable information regarding the role of animal husbandry at province level. Consequently, the current study designs the need-based suggestions for respondents and also for future policy implications about the role of animal husbandry. Following recommendations were mentioned that credit schemes should be announced by the government for livestock farmers in order to raise their income level. Incentive schemes should be stimulated and upheld based on efficiency by the provincial government for livestock workers at department level.



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